

bachelor's degree from Eastern Kentucky University where he began his law enforcement service as an ECU campus police officer. He attended graduate school at Xavier University, served as an instructor at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Academy at Glynco, GA, has taught at numerous police academies, and has been a speaker at many law enforcement conferences.

Before working with Appalachia HIDTA, Frank was a special agent with the U.S. Treasury Department for 32 years. He was a member of the National Undercover Resource Pool and the National Response Team. Over the course of his long career, he has served many assignments with the U.S. Secret Service and State Department, including working as a member of the Southeast Bomb Task Force that investigated the Olympic bombing case in Atlanta in 1996.

While with the Treasury Department, Frank received four Special Achievement Awards, a Special Act Award, a Performance Award, and the Director's Award/Masengale Memorial Award.

After 46 years in law enforcement, I wish Frank congratulations on a job well done and best wishes in his retirement. Countless Kentuckians owe their thanks to Frank as well.

Frank regularly describes the practice of asking his granddad: What did you do in the war? He feels prepared to be asked the same question himself now as he nears the end of his career. He knows someday there will be an accounting. He has worked all his professional life so that his answer to that question can be: I fought back against a tide of illegal drugs and saved lives. He has certainly done that, and more.

I know my colleagues in the Senate join me in thanking Director Rapier for decades of service. The work he has done for so many years has created a safer, stronger Kentucky.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

#### RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will be in a period of morning business for 1 hour, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each, with the time equally divided and controlled between the two leaders or their designees, with the majority controlling the first half and the Republicans controlling the final half.

The Senator from New Mexico.

#### REBUILD AMERICA JOBS ACT

Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, I rise today to speak in favor of the Rebuild America Jobs Act. I, first, just

clarify for folks, because it is a little confusing, we have had several proposals to create jobs that have come to the floor in the last several weeks, and they have similar names. The one before us today is the Rebuild America Jobs Act, and it is a portion of the larger American Jobs Act that President Obama proposed and set out for the Congress to consider in September.

Let me talk first about that larger bill which the President proposed. This American Jobs Act the President proposed would have a very significant and beneficial impact on my State of New Mexico. Under that legislation, there would be payroll tax cuts for about 40,000 businesses in my State. There would be an expansion of payroll tax cuts for workers that would provide a typical household in New Mexico, having a median income of \$44,000, with a tax cut of about \$1,360 per year.

There would be support for up to 2,600 construction jobs in upgrading public schools. There would be \$20 million to revitalize vacant and foreclosed businesses and homes. There would be over \$49 million for community colleges in New Mexico. There would be unemployment insurance reforms that could help put 32,000 unemployed New Mexicans back to work. And there is funding in that legislation for up to 3,100 teachers and police officers and first responders to keep those people on the job so they can continue to provide services to our schools, to our students, and to our communities.

But despite the fact that all these important investments would be fully paid for—and that is made clear in the legislation; not a single dollar would be added to the national debt—this comprehensive legislation was blocked by a filibuster by our Republican colleagues a couple weeks ago. I commend Senator REID for continuing to fight to keep job creation on top of the legislative agenda and for bringing up parts of this broader legislation independently to see if we can get support for any of these individual parts because each of them has a great deal of merit.

Two weeks ago, we voted on the Teachers and First Responders Back to Work Act. This would have helped States and local governments keep over 400,000 teachers, police, and firefighters on the job during these tough economic times. It was disappointing to me that this effort failed to get enough votes so we could go ahead and consider the bill.

The legislation we are discussing would provide \$50 billion in infrastructure investments in highways and transit and in rail projects across the country, and in doing those investments it would create thousands of jobs. Among other things, it would put Americans to work in improving 150,000 miles of roads, 4,000 miles of train tracks, restoring 150 miles of airport runways, and in implementing the NextGen air traffic modernization efforts that this Congress should be strongly supporting. Those are efforts to improve

air safety and to reduce delays in air traffic.

So passage of this legislation would mean at least \$284 million in my home State of New Mexico in immediate infrastructure investments. That investment of \$284 million would support a minimum of 3,700 local jobs. These resources are greatly needed in my State. The Federal Highway Administration estimates that about 22 percent of New Mexico's major roads are in poor or mediocre condition; 19 percent of our bridges are structurally deficient or functionally obsolete, according to the Federal Highway Administration.

In addition, the bill includes \$10 billion to establish an independent national infrastructure bank in order to leverage private and public funds in advancing a broad range of infrastructure projects through loans and loan guarantees. Under this proposal that was modeled after bipartisan legislation introduced by Senators KERRY and HUTCHISON earlier this year, the bank would help finance large-scale transportation, water, and energy projects that are of national and regional significance. I am glad to see that the infrastructure bank included in this bill would begin to address some of the significant challenges we have of stimulating investment in new energy projects. There is simply not enough capital available in the country to deploy these technologies at the scale we need to deploy them to meet our national security objectives and to remain competitive in growing international markets for clean energy technologies. So the availability of this type of financing through this national infrastructure bank could be helpful in developing the transmission capacity required to bring renewable energies developed in my State of New Mexico to communities throughout the country.

Let me also briefly comment on the fact that there is revenue raised in order to pay for this set of investments that are being proposed; that is, there is a so-called offset for the cost of this legislation. That is because I think all of us agree the deficit is at unsustainable levels. We should not be committing to increased spending without finding a way to pay for it, and that is why this legislation contains a revenue-raising provision. The legislation would impose a 0.7-percent surtax on income exceeding \$1 million.

What does that mean? That means that if a person's annual income is \$1 million, then this legislation does not, in any way, change the taxes they are required to pay. So any garden-variety millionaire who only receives \$1 million per year in income is not required to pay any more under this legislation. But if they exceed that and their income is \$1,110,000, for example, they would have to pay an extra \$700 toward the cost of this legislation.

The reality is, modernizing our Nation's infrastructure and stimulating job growth and enhancing policies to